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THE SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE

DECLARATION ON THE STRENGTHENING

OF INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

SECURITY COUNCIL

Thirty-fifth year

Letter dated 5 August 1980 from the Permanent Representative of  
Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations addressed to the  
Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith, for your information, a statement dated 2 August 1980 by the spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Democratic Kampuchea on the mission of Mr. Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations, in some South-East Asian countries.

I should be grateful if you would arrange for this text to be issued as an official document of the General Assembly, under items 22 and 50 of the provisional agenda, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) THIOUNN Prasith  
Ambassador

Permanent Representative of Democratic Kampuchea  
to the United Nations

\* A/35/150.

ANNEX

STATEMENT BY THE SPOKESMAN  
FOR THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS  
OF DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

ON THE MISSION OF

THE UNITED NATIONS SECRETARY-GENERAL  
MR. KURT WALDHEIM  
IN SOME SOUTH-EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

- 2 August 1980 -

Now the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Kurt Waldheim, is carrying out a mission in some South-East Asian countries to find a solution to the problem of Kampuchea and to lessen tension in the region.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea expresses its warm thanks to the United Nations Secretary-General for the efforts he has made to this end.

During his visit in Hanoi, Mr. Kurt Waldheim has been in a position to see by himself how far the Hanoi clique pushes forward its arrogance and how its attitude is ungratious while he has not spared his efforts for peace.

Mr. Kurt Waldheim is a clear-sighted and clever political personage who has a thorough knowledge of the Kampuchean problem, of which he follows very closely the development. By this virtue, the deceitful manoeuvres of the Hanoi clique aimed at legalizing its aggression and at compelling him to accept the fait accompli cannot catch the United Nations Secretary-General unaware.

Nevertheless, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea considers that it is necessary to remind its position concerning the solution of the Kampuchean issue and other problems relating to the Vietnamese aggression. The source of the Kampuchean issue

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and the threat to the peace and stability in South-East Asia lies in the aggression against and invasion of Democratic Kampuchea by the Hanoi clique, aimed at achieving the "Indochina Federation" and the Vietnam-Soviet expansionist strategy in South-East Asia. As it has clearly seen the source of this problem, the 34th United Nations General Assembly has adopted, with an overwhelming majority, the resolution demanding the total withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea so as to let the people of Kampuchea decide themselves their own destiny without any foreign interference. On the basis of this resolution, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has put forward its 3 points-proposal of 5 May 1980 to resolve the problem of Kampuchea :

- Hanoi must withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and let the people of Kampuchea choose themselves their own government through elections under the supervision of the United Nations Secretary-General or his representatives
- Kampuchea will remain an independent, united, democratic, peaceful, neutral and non-aligned State with the guarantee of the United Nations and the world over.
- If Hanoi withdrew immediately all its troops from Kampuchea, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea would not foster any hatred or rancour, and would not require any compensation, and the two peoples of Kampuchea and Vietnam would then live in peaceful coexistence.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea has in several occasions made its position known directly to the United Nations Secretary-General. Only the solution of the Kampuchean issue in that way would be in conformity with the international law and the United Nations Charter. To do otherwise would be tantamount to offering a reward to the Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists and aggressors, to granting them advantages and to encouraging them to increase their acts of aggression and expansion in South-East Asia, in South-Asia, in South-West Asia and in other regions.

The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is convinced that the United Nations Secretary-General will take this just and reasonable position into consideration during his mission in South-East Asia.

Furthermore, it is also convinced that the United Nations Secretary-General will reject the Vietnamese manoeuvres on the demilitarized zone along the Kampuchea-Thailand border for this proposal is only a part of the efforts made by Hanoi to bury and forget the root cause of the Kampuchean issue and to make the world public opinion accept the fait accompli.

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In this respect, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea considers as most relevant the position adopted by the Thai Government and by the Governments of the other ASEAN countries which have rejected this deceptive proposal of Hanoi. Yet, in order to facilitate the distribution of relief supplies to the Kampuchean people by the international humanitarian organizations along the Kampuchean-Thai border, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea approves the proposal of creation of a demilitarized zone at the Kampuchea-Thailand border in the territory of Kampuchea as it has been formulated by the Thai Government and the Governments of the other ASEAN countries. The Government of Democratic Kampuchea requests the United Nations Secretary-General to pay his full attention to this proposal inspired by humanitarian motives.

Besides, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea hopes that the United Nations Secretary-General will surely take appropriate measures to prevent humanitarian aids provided through Phnom Penh from falling into the hands of the Vietnamese aggressors, for such a situation, if it continues, would be simply tantamount to giving forces to the Vietnamese aggressors. At present, the international relief organizations have been directly distributing relief to the population in the zones under the control of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, in particular in the Kampuchea-Thailand border regions. Thus the Government of Democratic Kampuchea would like to request the United Nations Secretary-General to nominate a sufficient number of personnel to assure the distribution of relief in the zones under the temporary control of Vietnam as it has been done in the regions of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea. This would be the most correct and only effective way, for there would be then no "one law for the rich and another for the poor."

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